Cloudy weather.

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ACME MILLING COMPNAY. 352 West Washington street.

TREATS THE MATTER LIGHTLY.

Mr. Wilson Says He Knows Nothing

About a Challenge from Mr. Stoll.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Hon. Jere Wilson was found to-day at the Interior De-

partment busily engaged in a contested land case. "Judge," said the reporter, "is it true that you and attorney Stoll are going to

fight a duel?" "Tut, tut," sald ex-Judge Wilson, "don't talk to me about such nonsense. "But you have received a letter from Mr. Stoll in which he seems to almost threaten your life?" don't know anything about it," said the Judge, in a way which indicated that he did not care very much about the mat-The reporter got the idea that the letter had been received, but that Judge Wilson hardly considered it seriously, and did not intend to answer it, apologize or fight. He did not even seem disposed to be mad about it. When shown printed reports of time to think of it.

G. A. VAN PELT-17TR YEAR. (Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD)

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Successor to Van Pelt, at 62 N. Delaware st., bought Mr. Van Pelt out in June, 1893, and paid him for his stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Figure Oats, Corn. Hay, etc. Remember Red Front, 62 N. Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

KILLED BY THE COURT

South Carolina's Dispensary Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Profit to the State Feature Condemned as Vicious-200 "Blind Tigers" Open at Charleston.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.-The Tillman State dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The decision was rendered by Chief Justice McIver, Justica McGowan assenting. Justice Pope, Tillmanite, dissents. The decision was rendered in a composite case-a case originating in Darlington, and appealed to the Supreme Court by the State authorities, and several minor cases likewise appealed by the State. The ground on which the law is declared unconstitutional is that it creates a monepoly for the State. Justice McIver's decision declares the law unconstitutional in nearly every respect, and practically holds that it cannot be upheld on any vital point. The profit to the State feature is declared vicious.

In answer to a rather pressing request for a statement, Governor Tillman said to-day: "I have not read the decision, and do not know its scope yet. I have tried to enforce it because it was the law. The action of the court makes it incumbent upon me to take such steps as, in my judgment, will protect the State. The matter is not finished. I will obey the court for the present and appeal to the supremest court-the people.'

John Garry Evans, a candidate for Gov-ernor, and Governor Tillman's right-hand man, declared to-day that the decision was a political one, and it is believed that the Tillman administration will meet the result on this line. The law decided unconstitutional to-day is the old law, but the opin ion practically annihilates the new and amended law, as the provisions declared unconstitutional are identical in the new law. The only hope of the administration is said to be in securing a stay until June, when a new Tillman justice will supplant Justice McGowan on the bench.

200 "Blind Tigers" Open.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.-The news of the handing down of the dispensary law decision by the State Supreme Court was received here shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. An hour later upwards of two hundred "blind tigers" had recovered their eyesight and were in full blast. Many of them hung out signs inviting the passersby to "walk in and have one with the house," and people were by no means loath to accept the invitation. There was no lack stimulants in the city, as an immense stock had been laid in when the dispensary constabulary was engaged in the Darlington riot. The general impression here is that Governor Tillman will call an extra session of the General Assembly to pass a new law and then take it up to the State Supreme court, which on July 1 will be Tillmanite in politics by the qualification of Justice E. B. Gary.

The town is very quiet to-night, although whisky may be had at any saloon in the city. This has been the case, indeed, ever since the dispensary law went into operation on July 1, 1892. The difference is, however, that to-night mixed drinks and other liquors are passed over the bar openly. The action of the Governor is watched here with great anxiety.

Views of Congressmen. WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The South Carolina delegation in Congress was thrown into consternation on the receipt of telegrams stating that the Supreme Court of the State had declared the dispensary liquor law unconstitutional. The dispensary law has been such a supreme issue in South Carolina, accentuating party lines, that the Congressmen from that State regard the

decision as profoundly important. Mr. McLaurin, who, as former Attorneygeneral, is familiar with the case and has all the briefs on which the decision was based, said: "The essential point in the case was whether the State had the right to engage in the whisky business as a means of profit and to raise State revenue. No one doubted the power to regulate the business for police purposes, but the legal point was made that the State could no more go into the whisky business for profit than it could go into the shoe or hat or any other business enterprise. It is prob-able that the decision hinged on this main point. The decision is not a personal reverse for Governor Tillman. He has simply been executing the law as he found it. He did not make the law, but the Legislature enacted it, and it was his duty to Representative Isler, a member of the conservative or anti-Tillman party of the State, said that the decision would un-

doubtedly bring peace to a much disturbed State. The law had been a source of political division and individual contention. This had brought but disorder and riot within the State and much criticism of South Carolina from the country at large. Representative Talbert, of the Reform, or Tillman, party, said: "I think the decision will have the effect of strengthening the reform party. On its face it appears to be a reverse, and it will undoubtedly appear that the decision is blased and it will excite such feeling in the State that the re-

form element will eventually be benefited."

Two Horse Thieves Lynched. WOODWARD, O. T., April 19.-Dock Bishop and Frank Latham were lynched this morning by the settlers living near Watonga, O. T., for horse stealing. Both men belonged to a gang that were systematically stealing horses from the settlers and driving them into the Panhandle of Texas. A posse ran Bishop and Latham down.

Sleeplessness.

Remove the cause by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves with Simmons Liver the letter he said he had heard nothing of Regulator. Try it, and you will soon know it, had read nothing about it, and had no the blessings of good health and sound 1 sleep

SENATORS WAKING UP

They Begin to Realize There Is Danger in the Coxey Movement.

Speeches by Peffer and Allen in Favor of Appointing a Committee to Receive the Army's Petitions.

KELLY'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY

Breaks Camp Near Council Bluffs and Marches Eastward.

Iowa's Militia Will Keep Their Eyes on the Soldiers-Coxey's Commonweal and Other Armies.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Senator Peffer stirred up quite a hornet's nest in the Senate to-day by calling up his resolution for the appointment of a committee on communications to receive the petitions of Coxey's army. He explained the object of the resolution as being a preparation for the proper reception of this body of men and to give them every facility to present their grievances to Congress. The Senate, regarded by many as the American House of Lords, would have an opportunity to show that it was not out of touch with the people by appointing this committee. The country, he said, was on the verge of ouble, and unless we were wise and managed our affairs with discretion we would regret it in the near future. The times were ripe for such movements, but this was a body of men coming here to personally lay their grievances before Con-

Mr. Peffer was followed by Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, who, while not entirely approving Coxey's action, asserted the perfect right of Coxey and his followers to come to Washington if they chose. And not only that, but they had a right to come into the Capitol and to occupy the galleries of the Senate, and it would be unwise on the part of the Senate to refuse them this privilege. They had also a right to be heard, and no man, whether he be a Senator or citizen, had the right to deny them that right. He bitterly denounced the report that General Ordway, of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, was preparing to mobolize the militia at the confines of the District of Columbia. "This man is coming here with perfect right," continued Mr. Allen, "with rights which, under the Constitution, are as sacred as those of any other man, woman or child, and yet we witness the spectacle of this city being thrown into convulsions over the expectation of seeing this peaceful body of men come into the city." No action was taken on the resolution. Inquiry concerning the proceedings of

the executive session of the Senate yesterday develops the fact that Senators take a more serious view of the prospective gathering of Coxeyltes and others here than the first report would seem to indicate. The opinion is expressed by Senators who participated in the executive proceed ings that, in view of these precedents, and the emergency that is likely to arise, President Cleveland would be justified in issuing a proclamation warning the men now on their way to the city in connection with the Coxey movement that the authorities will be prepared to require the strictest observance of order. The opinion is also freely expressed in the Senate, and was advanced in executive session, that Congress cannot afford, and should not do anything looking to the sustenance of the Coxey army while here. It is expected that if a large body of men should assemble, as is now regarded as probable, that they will soon find themselves more anxious to secure food to sustain life than money to build roads and will be clamorous for an appropriation to that end. Senator Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations has given notice of a speech on the Peffer resolution for to-morrow, and when asked to-day for an expression of his views declined to talk, urging that he would probably touch upon this phase of the question in his speech. It is probable that several Senators will discuss the question freely in this debate during the morn-

ing hour to-morrow. KELLY'S INDUSTRIALS.

They Leave Council Bluffs-Why the

Militia Was Called Out. OMAHA, Neb., April 19 .- Kelly's army of industrials, wet, bedraggled with mud and chilled to the bone, broke camp to-day and started from the Council Bluffs Chautauqua grounds East on foot. During the night the ranks had been swelled by the arrival from Nevada of a company of sixty-five men under Capt. M. Gorman, and this morning further acquisitions were received when Captain Morgan, with his two companies of commonwealers, 110 strong, reached camp from the West by way of the Union Pacific, The objective point of to-day's march was Weston, fifteen miles from Council Bluffs, on the Rock Island and the Milwaukee roads. It is believed that a train will be secured at Weston to carry the army East, and that the C., M. & St. Paul will be the line over which the industrials will be carried into Chicago. General Kelly would not talk much of his plans, as he says he has been tricked so often by the railroads that he proposes to keep quiet until he has made a success of his move. The men had a good breakfast before breaking camp, and enough provisions were taken along to last for two days.

The real facts about the presence of the militia at Council Bluffs and Camp Kelly, near Chautauqua Station, were made pub lie in an interview with Judge N. W. Hubbard, attorney for the Northwestern Railway Company. While smarting under the criticisms of the press and public opinion. Mr. Hubbard acknowledged that he was responsible for the calling out of the State troops. "If these tramps and bums try to capture one of our trains there will be trouble," said Mr. Hubbard, "and should ! they gain possession of a train by any hook or crook, or by the sympathies of our trainmen, we will ditch the train if it destroys every car and hurts a lot of men. We will not carry these vagrants for love or money or be forced to by their capturing our rolling stock. In the eyes of the law they are a band of beggars who are organized for an unlawful purpose, and to prey on the people, who are compelled to feed them and move them on to the next station. Why, if we were to carry these crowds over the Iowa railroads we would be compelled to carry 10,000 more idlers just like them. They would swamp our road, and we could do nothing but a charity business, and this is what we do not intend to do. Our roads were not built for charitable purposes. This movement must be stopped right here and now." It developed this afternoon that Kelly's reason for marching was that he had been promised a train by representatives of the various railroad brotherhoods. The labor leaders agreed that they would, if necessary, furnish a train at their own expense to take the army to Chicago. Representatives of the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen promised to call on the general managers of the Chicago-Council Bluffs lines to-day in Chicago and make the necessary arrangements with one of the roads. The commonwealers had a hard march of it to-day. The weather suddenly turned cold, and a drizzling rain fell. After the army had started on its eastward march, Governor Jackson, of Iowa, was asked what was to be done with the militia. "I shall not order it to follow the Industrials until Sheriff Hazen gives the word. It shall be kept at the transfer for the present, however, ready for instant duty. Under the auspices of the Knights of Labor a largely attended mass-meeting of

prevented. As the crowd waited for the Knights of Labor assembly, which was in session, to adjourn, a workingman shouted: "Don't mind this sprinkle, but remember what poor Kelly and his men endured the other night." A passing hackman was asked to go over to Council Bluffs and bring over Governor Jackson. He replied that he would not have such a man that he would not haul such a man at any price. The crowd yelled its ap-plause and then entered the hall, where a number of speeches were made by local labor leaders. Much indignation was expressed against Governor Jackson, Judge Hubbard and Sheriff Hazen for the treatment of Kelly's army at their hands! It soon developed that the men were willing to go to extremes if necessary to save Kelly's army from further outrages, and when it was suggested that Omeha workwhen it was suggested that Omaha workingmen go in mass to Kelly's camp to aid in capturing a train or resisting force there were a number of cries: "Let's go tonight." Some one said: "What if the railway companies tear up their tracks?" The reply was: "What's the matter with our tearing up the tracks for them?"

The meeting then named a committee of prominent citizens to go to the Bluffs in the morning and plead with the railroads to give Kelly a train. It was understood that Omaha workmen should march to the Bluffs in the morning to give the army whatever physical assistance it might need in case it had not left by that time. The signal for meeting was to be blowing of the whistle at the Union Pacific shops. It is expected several thousand will go.
General Manager St. John, of the Rock
Island, arrived in the city to-night, and,
after learning the condition of Kelly's men, advised President Cable by telegraph to furnish a train to take the men to Chicago. President Cable replied that he would not decide whether to furnish a train until morning. He expresses warm sympathy for the men, and recognizes the fact that if violence is done railroad property will be the first to suffer.

Hubbard's Utterances Ridiculed.

CHICAGO, April 19 .- The officials of the Chicago & Northwestern, in Chicago, were astonished to hear of Mr. Hubbard's reported utterances. They pronounced the idea that they would wreck a train on their own road as too ridiculous to discuss. "The thing is absurd," said General Superintend-ent Sanborn. "I don't know where Mr. Hubbard gets his information, granting that he said what is alleged, but I know that such a thing has not and will not be thought of for one second. We are not | Posey and Hemenway Tied and Twinerunning trains in the ditch if we know it for any cause." Mr. Sanborn's tone and manner showed the most extreme disgust, that such a thing could be thought possible.

COXEY'S COMMONWEAL.

The Original Arrives at Hagerstown

by Canal Boat. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April-19.-The commonweal arrived here this evening. The town was alarmed after the way the Coxeyites showed their teeth at Hancock last night, and seventy constables have been sworn in. The army came near taking in a desperate recruit last night at Hancock. The man had been loafing for a day or two with a camp of twenty-five recruits that had been waiting on the outskirts of town. Just before the arrival of the commonweal boats the man was identified by Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette county, as James Mason, alleged to have been the murderer of chief engineer Paddock in the Connellsville coke riots two weeks ago. Mason was arrested and taken back to Fayette county. The commonweal boats left Hancock with a good many men missing, owing to the license that had been given them in the evening. The laggards either followed the tow path or cut across the country and rejoined the main body here.

The Butte Contingent. BUTTE, Mont., April 19 .- The Butte con-

tingent of the Coxey army, fully five hundred strong, started on fts march to Washington to-day. A mile east of the city it captured an east-bound Northern Pacific freight train consisting of five cars and a caboose. The engineer had orders to run the train back to the yards in case the army attempted to capture it, and obeyed the order. When the train reached the yard Sheriff Reynolds and a crowd of deputies took the engine from the control of the Coxeyites. Marshal Hogan, of the "army," then held an interview with the local agent of the road and the army postponed the start until to-morrow. The soldiers wanted to hold the train, but finally agreed to transfer their baggage to an empty box car and go into camp.

Chicago Doesn't Want Them. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 .- The Chicago officials of the Santa Fe decline to ratify the arrangement made to the coast for the transportation of five hundred industrials from Mojave to Chicago, as the situation there would not warrant the importing of unemployed in large numbers, but only aggravate present conditions. Chief of Police Crowley says he will do nothing further for the men, and they must walk or do as others have done. The men are much dissatisfied and are advertising a meeting to air their grievances.

Galvin's Division at Cochran. CINCINNATI, April 19.-Colonel Galvin's division of General Frye's army is resting in camp at Cochran, Ind., twenty-six miles west of here. Colonel Galvin's men express some indignation at the police preparations to receive them in Cincinnati. The Colonel says he will march his army quietly through this city. Chief of Police Deitsch says they will be escorted by police, who will keep them moving. It is probable they will be taken through by Warner, M. B. Singer, Warren Wright,

A Railway Demands Protection.

DENVER, Col., April 19.-Superintendent Deut, in behalf of the Union Pacific receivers, to-day made a demand upon Gov. Waite for protection of the company's trains and property against the industrials, who are trying to secure transportation. The Governor replied that such an appeal "should come from the authorities of the county or city in which the outrage occurred, and then only after the municipal authorities declare themselves unable to preserve order.'

The Denver Army.

BRIGHTON, Col., April 19 .- The Denver industrial army arrived here at 2 p. m. and camped in the fair grounds. The Mayor and Council met the men and promised if they would not leave the grounds he would send them food. The army wants to get of town on a freight train and asked the Mayor to assist in procuring three box cars. Captain Grayson has received a tele-gram from Governor Waite offering \$15 toward paying for box cars.

Frye's Army at Casey.

CASEY, Ill., April 19 .- General Frye's industrial army, numbering 188 men, came into this city this evening. The advance agent came in this morning and secured money and provisions. They are in camp within the city limits and all seemingly are in the best of spirits. General Frye has gone to Terre Haute with the intention of securing transportation for his men from that point, where they will camp over

VANCE'S SUCCESSOR.

Ex-Governor Jarvis Follows His Old Predecessor to the Senate.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.-Ex-Governor T. J. Jarvis has been appointed and has accepted the United States senatorship to

succeed the late Senator Vance. Thomas Jordan Jarvis was born in Jarvisburg, N. C., in 1836. His youth was spent on a farm laboring for the support of his family. His college education was obtained by a loan from a friend. He graduated at Randolph-Macon in 1860 and in the following year entered the confederate army as a private. He soon became first lieutenant in the Eighth North Carolina Regiment, and in 1863 was made captain. On the 14th of May, 1864, his right arm was shattered by a bullet and he was compelled to retire from the service. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1865, became a merchant, and while engaged in business studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice in 1868, was a presidential elector in that year, also elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1870, becoming Speaker of the House. He was again a presidential elector in 1872, in 1875 was a member of the workingmen was held this evening, at second State constitutional convention and Knights of Labor Hall, to discuss means in the following year was elected Lieutenof helping Kelly's army. J. E. Shoup, of the Central Labor Union presided. It was ant-governor of North Carolina. In 1879 he became Governor by the election of Govthe original design to hold an open air | ernor Vance to the United States Senate. meeting on Jefferson square, but the rain | In 1880 he was elected Governor and held | tunity.

Cheyen Railway Station. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 19.-Ex-Presi-

dent Benjamin Harrison and party passed through Cheyenne this afternoon en route from the Pacific coast to Indianapolis. Three thousand people gave him an informal reception at the depot while the train waited. Ex-Senator Warren introduced General Harrison, who said:

"I did not intend to discuss political matters. As President, I tried to be President of the whole people; as a citizen, while I have my own convictions and hold them strongly, I hold them in perfect respect for the man who differs from me. The accumulated energy and push of this people is such that we cannot always be kept in the trough of the sea. We shall be on the crest of the wave again. How soon and crest of the wave again. How soon and by what method the great patriotic people of this country will determine. It is not well worth while to hold office; no man can make it worth while, no honor can make it worth while, unless a man can leave office with the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. May prosperity come to you and abide with you and may every American citizen be guided so that his influence may be on the side of those measures that will advance the general prosperity and hold up at home and abroad the honor of the American flag.'

At the close General Harrison was greeted with prolonged applause, and hundreds crowded to the platform to shake his hand. He thought the outlook for Republican success in the coming elections most encourag-

TRIPLE DEADLOCK

First Congressional Convention Adjourns with No Choice.

ham Trails-Congressman Jason B. Brown Seriously Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 19.-The congressional convention of the First district adjourned in a deadlock after midnight, after taking forty-seven ballots. The vote at that hour stood: Frank B. Posey, 52 James A. Hemenway, 52, and Arthur P Twineham, 26. The outlook now is quite as uncertain as when the convention opened There were six candidates at the opening of the convention, but McCutchan, Leonard and Truscott have cut no figure at any stage. The convention is good-natured, but seems to be unwilling to accept any solution of the problem. The friends of each candidate stand to their colors with surprising steadfastness. The following reso-

lutions were adopted before the balloting "The Republican party of the First congressional district, in convention assembled profess renewed and ardent devotion to the principles of the party as laid down in the platforms of the national and State conventions of 1892, and call on all true and country-loving men to assist in the restoration of our paralyzed industries. The mournful contrast between existing conditions and the marvelous prosperity of the country under the Republican administration, fully warrant our belief that there is but one right side and that the hope of the country lies only in the restoration of the Republican party to national control."

CONGRESSMAN BROWN STRICKEN. Recent Developments of a Smoker's Cancer Are Alarming.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., April 19.-After months of suffering Congressman Jason B. Brown is prostrated at his home in this city with a smoker's cancer that now threatens the worst possible result, and much sympathy is expressed for his misfortune. He has recently been much overworked in his political canvass for renomination, and a collapse has resulted. It was plain during the primary campaign that Mr. Brown was far from a well man. His lip was terribly swollen, and the deadly nicotine poison was rendered more viruent by his tireless exertions. Since then he has been forced to submit to severe medical treatment, and instead of improvement his condition has grown worse. The recent developments of the insiduous disease no longer justify keeping silent. His physician, family and friends are all very much alarmed and fear

List of State Delegates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., April 19 .- The following are the names of the delegates who have been selected by the Republicans of Jackson county to attend the State convention: James McGinnis, O. H. Montgomery, G. G. Graessle, Louis Schneck, W. N. McDonald, John Fox, J. T. Keach, William Lambring, William Engel, Thomas Jones, Hamlin Smith, Daniel Empson, Isaac train without stopping. They will move | Isaac Smith and Wesley Wright.

Wilson Nominated for Judge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., April 19 .- Over five thousand Republicans met at Shipshewana this afternoon and nominated Hon. H. D. Wilson, of this city, candidate for judge of this judicial district. The convention was the largest ever held in the district, and the contest between the three candidates, Judge Van Fleet, of Elkhart, Hon. J. D. Ferrell, of Lagrange, and H. D. Wilson, was spirited. Wilson was nominated on the fourth ballot by a fraction of a vote.

Delegates from Newton County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KENTLAND, Ind., April 19 .- At the convention held at Goodland yesterday Newton county Republicans selected delegates to the State convention as follows: J. W. Randali, C. W. Wickwire, Dr. S. N. Caldwell, A. E. Chezum, E. T. Boyle, D. M. Well, A. E. Chezum, E. T. Boyle, D. M. Graves, J. A. Lovett and Pierce Archi-

Daviess County Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., April 19 .- Davies county Republicans held a big convention to-day and nominated Joslah G. Allen for Representative; Thomas D. Silmp, clerk; Robert Russell, auditor; John G. Leming, sheriff; F. G. Lutes, recorder, and candidates for the minor offices.

Town Ticket Nominated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SCOTTSBURG, Ind., April 19.-The Republicans of Scottsburg to-night nominated the following town ticket: Trustee, First ward, Thomas Nye; trustee, Second ward, Amos L. Ray; clerk, Willis Ridlen; treasurer, James O. Miner; marshal, George W.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 19 .- Hon. H. B. Tuthill, of Michigan City, addressed the Lincoln League in this city to-night. The

club rooms were crowded, and the speaker

gave an eloquent discussion of the political

Tuthill, of Michigan City, Spoke.

situation. Will Visit Historic Places. PHILADELPHIA, April 19.-The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, with headquarters at Philadelphia, is organizing an historical pilgrimage to revolutionary battle fields to be made at the close of the extension summer

meeting in Philadelphia next June, On

July 28 the pilgrimage will be inaugurated

by a public meeting in Independence Hall, Blizzard in the Dakotas.

ST. PAUL April 19.-A blizzard is raging in the Dakotas. At some points the temperature is down to the freezing point. At Brookings there was a heavy hailstorm that did great damage. The rain fell in torrents, and the storm was accompanied

The Goulds Buy the Vigilant. NEW YORK, April 19.-George Gould says that he and his brother Howard have bought the yacht Vigilant for \$200,000. They had no plans for the future, he added, but they would race her if they get an oppor-

Renegade Gresham Lauded by Representative Springer.

Spirited Debate in the House Over the Hawaiian Affair and an Attempt to Cut Off Willis's Salary.

THE CURE FOR ABSENTEEISM

How Derelict Members of the House Will Be "Docked."

The System Criticised by the Sergeantat-Arms and Cashier-Tariff Speech by Senator Perkins.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The House is making very slow progress with the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Almost the entire day was devoted to thrashing over the old straw in the controversy. The text used as a basis for the debate-a motion to cut off the salary of the Hawallan minister-was defeated when the vote was taken without division. About 4 o'clock half the membership of the House suddenly faded away to attend the opening ball game of the season, and when this act was observed Mr. Cannon carried the committee of the whole to a vote on an amendment to prevent an increase of salary of the secretary of the Mexican legation. The Democrats were unable to produce a quorum and, after a roll call, the House

At the opening of the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, a bill authorizing the city of Pittsburg to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole, and consideration of the consular bill was resumed. Mr. Dingley replied to some of yesterday's Democratic strictures upon ex-Minister Stevens and

paid a high tribute to his personal charac-

ter and ability. Mr. McCreary closed the general debate on the bill, The clerk then began to read the bill by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. Lacey offered the amendment of which he had given notice to strike out the appropriation for a minister to Hawaii. The amendment re-opened the Hawalian controversy, which was participated in by Messrs. Grosvenor, Dinsmore, Van Voorhis, Milliken, Springer and Hitt. The latter, the head of the foreign affairs committee minority, declared that ordinarily he would oppose the withdrawal of a minister, but the current business at Hawaii could be transacted by the consul-general. The withdrawal would not be permanent. The irresistible force of public opinion would constrain the administration to change its policy, and if this amendment were adopted it would be construed as an expression of the disapprobation of

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was opposed to cutting off Mr. Willis's salary. He thought that instead of taking his salary away, Mr. Willis ought to be given a bonus of \$5,000 for the wear and tear on his con-science and his Kentucky chivalry. Mr. Grosvenor replied rather sarcastically to Mr. Springer's reference to Secretary Gresham as a "great statesman." Grosvenor said that Mr. Gresham had held office under the Republican party ever since the war. He had had a fleeting career as Secretary of the Treasury and

the representatives of the American people.

Postmaster-general, but he demanded a bill of particulars of Mr. Gresham's claim to being a "great statesman. Mr. Springer, in response, sketched Secretary Gresham's career from his service in the army, his successive appointment as district judge, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-general, circuit judge, until, at the Republican nattional convention of 1888, he was nominated and presented by the Republicans of Illinois as their candidate for President. This certificate of his brilliant statesman qualities, Mr. Springer thought, ought to be as good an indorsement as Republicans on the other side could ask. To their minds he ceased to be a great statesman when he abandoned the Republican party.
"How do you know he has abandoned the Republican party?" asked Mr. Morgan, a

suspect Judge Gresham, but I, for one, rejoiced in his selection as Secretary of Mr. Boutelle held Secretary Gresham up to public scorn in his vehement and impulsive manner. "What government is Willis accredited to?" he asked, addressing Mr. "The de facto government," replied Mr. McCreary. "I thank the chairman of the foreign

affairs committee for this ray of light," said Mr. Boutelle. "I am glad to learn

"Oh," replied Mr. Springer, amid laugh-

ter, "I know that certain men on this side

Missouri Democrat.

that the administration has at last recognized the government which John L. Stevens recognized when the revolution oc-(Republican applause.) the gentleman not know that ministers are always accredited to the de facto government?" asked Mr. McCreary.
"Presumably so," retorted Mr. Boutelle, "but if I understand the English language, in this case Mr. Willis was instructed by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham to sing sweet songs in the ear of the de facto government, but to secretly recognize her Majesty, the Queen." (Laughter and ap-

The vote was then taken on the Lacey amendment, and it was lost without di-Mr. Cannon moved to strike out the proposed increase of the salary of the secretary of the legation at Mexico from \$1,800 to \$2,250. The Republicans refused to vote on the motion, and, as no quorum appeared, in accordance with the rule, the roll was called, developing the presence of 181 mem-The committee then rose, Mr. Sayers presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill. It was agreed to, and the House, at 4:50, ad-

THE "DOCKING" RULE.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow Says It Will Make a Great Deal of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Speaker Crisp to-day authorized Sergeant-at-arms Snow to make public the new form of certificate by which the old law, in disuse for thirty years, is revived, and the pay of members is "docked" for absenteeism. The member certifies to the number of days he was absent during the month and the Speaker cartifies to the amount due him. Mr. Snow said, concerning the new system: "I feel that it must result in much confusion and friction, yet, as the law exists and the House wants me to execute it, I will do so. There will be many difficulties in keeping the accounts, and members will necessarily be subjected to much inconvenience. At present members draw cash from the cashler or else make drafts through the banks on the balance with us. Now, if a member in New York draws on us through a local bank the draft will be presented to us on the 4th of the month, which is pay day for the preceding month. But at that time we will not have the members' signed certificate showing the amount due him. The certificates cannot be made until the last moment, as the deduction for absenteeism may occur on the last day. Then it is not within the bounds of possibility for 356 members of Congress to make out their certificates at the moment they are wanted. After that they must go to the Speaker for approval. As a result, it will be difficult and perhaps impossible to keep run of the balances. I cannot see how we can keep drafts and checks made by members through banks from going to protest. It will be no satisfactory thing to have a dozen or more drafts going to protest at a time, with the attendant inconvenience and injury to the bank credit of members. Still, if the House wants this system resumed, I will execute it to the best of my ability. The first deductions will be on the 4th of next month.

Cashier Baientine anticipates a demoralization of his balances, and is at a loss to